

infantry, one division of light cavalry, and six batteries of artillery, the total strength of which, amounted to about 20,000 men. This corps was posted at Lille. The 2d corps, under General Count Eeille, was assembled about Valenciennes, and was similarly constituted to the first corps, but exceeded it in numbers by about 3000 men. The 3d corps, commanded by Count Vandamme, had one division of infantry less than the other two corps, and mustered only 19,000 men. The 4th corps, under Count Gerard, formed the basis of the Army of the "Moselle,, and was so placed that it might easily form a* junction with the Army of Elanders or with the Army of the Ehine; it consisted of about 16,000 men. Count Eapp .commanded the 5th corps collected at Strasburg, denominated: the Army of the Ehine; it was composed like the 3d and 4th corps, and amounted to 17,000 men. The 6th corps, under. Count Lobau, which was stationed at Laon, formed the reserve of the Army of Flanders; its force may be. reckoned ;at 11,000 men. The 7th corps, commanded by Marshal Suctet, was collected about Chambéry, and amounted! to- 21,000'men. The cavalry of the Army of Flanders consisted of- four corps,- under the command of Marshal •.©•fouchy;;; the 1 at, urider 'Pajol, amounting to about 2500 men, jwas? assembled between the Aisne and the northern frontier;ithe 2d,.commanded by Excelmans, was of about the same strength;" the' third corps of .cavalry, under the orders of Kellermann, was* 3500 .strong;;the 4th corps, commanded by Milhaud, consisted >' of 3500 cuirassiers. Besides these seven corps of infantry, and the four corps of cavalry, various other corps of National Guards, mixed with troops of the line, were stationed as Armies of Observation on the most important parts of the frontier, exhibiting a total of about 100,000 men.¹ The Imperial Guard, the flower of the French army, was assembled in the neighborhood of Paris, and consisted of

¹ Thiers (tome xx. livre ix. pp. 5-10) goes in detail into the question of the number of soldiers available. He states that Napoleon only found an effective force of 180,000 men, of which only 148,000 were available. He says that on the 12th of June Napoleon had on the northern frontier 124,000 men, and each month would have brought an addition of at least 100,000. Chesney puts Napoleon's strength at the beginning of the campaign at 198,000; the armies of Eapp, Suchet, and Lecourbe have of course to be deducted from this.